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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,976. 號六七百九十五萬一第一 日九月五元年宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 6TH, 1909. 二月六日 號六月七九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 29th April 1909. [a27]

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[a33]

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[a35]

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Lv.		9.15 p.m.						
Ar.	Changchun	5 a.m.						
Lv.		6.55 a.m.						
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Ar.	Mukden	2.10 a.m.
Lv.		2.30 p.m.
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [23]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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**BIRTH.**  
On the 4th July at No. 1, De Vaux Villas, The Peak, the wife of C. H. GALE, P. W. Dept., of a son. [23]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 6TH 1909.

MR. LOSOFF has been seeking to rekindle strife between Russia and Japan. Speaking at St. Petersburg at a meeting of the Far Eastern Investigation Society, he has been alluding to fortifications recently erected by Japan in Korea, and trying to persuade the Russian people that such fortifications could only have one object in view—the invasion of Russia, which he pretends to look upon as imminent. To point his moral he does not stop at misrepresentation, and accuses Japan of infringing the stipulations of the Treaty of Portsmouth by the erection of these fortifications. Of course the only stipulation entered into by Japan with regard to fortifications is that she shall not erect such along the frontier line, and the general question of fortifying Korea was not even mentioned on either side in the preliminary conferences which preceded the negotiation of the Treaty proper. In strengthening her defensive position in Korea, Japan has neither by direct action, nor by implication, however remote, infringed any of her stipulations with Russia, or the European Powers. We may, indeed, go further, and affirm that it was exactly to strengthen her defensive position in Korea, and so remove a constant temptation on the part of her neighbours to encroach, that the Protectorate was eventually coincided in, not only by Europe generally but by Russia herself. Most of all, then, is it unbecoming on the

part of Russia to make any complaint of the steps that Japan has recently been taking towards securing her military position in the Peninsula.

It is not necessary for an understanding of the present attitude of Japan with regard to Korea to recapitulate the manner in which Russia became interested in the seaboard of Eastern Asia. Suffice it to say that in 1861 she came into possession of Eastern Manchuria. Practically at the time her position there was unassimilable, as no Power, not even Great Britain, was at the time in a position to contest with her the command of these then distant regions. Russia, it was true, was at an enormous distance from her base; but she was already established as a military Power as far as Irkutsk on Lake Baikal, and had several military stations linking it up with her European territories. Great Britain had only her navy in those regions to depend on, and the art of transporting great armies by sea to distant campaigns had not as yet dawned. It was under these circumstances that the first care of Russia was to take possession of Vladivostock was to set about converting it into an Asiatic Sebastopol. For defensive purposes an arsenal in East Asia was entirely uncalled for; as well might she have sent out an expedition to fortify the North Pole. There could be no possible mistake as to Russia's real object, which was to render her intended impregnable fortress at Vladivostock a safe basis for further aggression. This became still more evident when after China's defeat at the hands of Japan, Russia first compelled Japan to surrender all her conquests in Shengking in consideration of an indemnity to be paid by China herself for the restoration; and afterwards, without any consideration on her own account, quietly in March, 1898, took possession of Port Arthur under pretence of leaving it. She was not long in occupation before she gave evidence as to her intention in seizing the port. She could no longer pretend that her last acquisition was of any service to her as a protective port, as it was separated by many hundreds of miles from her own territory; so she was bound in all consistency to allow that her seeking the new port was that Vladivostock was closed for some four to five months during the winter, and she needed an ice-free port. As a defensive measure, of course, its closure would render rather than diminish the utility of Vladivostock; so the former argument was forgotten, and the action of Germany in Kiaochau Bay the previous year was held out as sufficient justification. However that was, Russia, as in the former case at once set to render her new acquisition a stronghold. The events of 1900 in Peking soon led to disclosures of the very questionable course that negotiations between Russia and China had been taking. The Empress Dowager, who had by the coup d'état of September, 1898, succeeded to power, was of all things desirous of getting rid of the pressure of the foreign representatives at Peking; and Russia, overtly, or by implication, permitted herself to be drawn into negotiations and the traitor Li Hung Chang, became the medium. What Russia agreed to do on her side does not appear, but the fact remains that the Dowager Regent, and her then henchman, Li, were perfectly ready for certain considerations to hand over to Russia the ancestral appanage of the Ta Tsing dynasty. But Li, had he been true to anyone else, would not have been true to his own character. At the Imperial coronation in the Kremlin in May, 1908, Li Hung Chang had been driven in a golden carriage about the streets of Moscow, and from that time became the devoted slave to Russia; so much so in fact as to incur the jealousy of the Dowager Regent, who sent him to Canton—practically in banishment. It is a matter of history how, taking advantage of the troubles in Peking he returned uninvited, and at once recommended his intrigues with Russia. Russia pleaded that Li had fled to her the Manchu territories—but Li, true to his character, although he was ready enough to sell his country, yet refused to affix his signature to the formal document, and died leaving it unsigned, notwithstanding the urgent pressure of the Russian Minister at his death-bed.

It soon became evident what had been the instigating motive of the previous preparations. Japan and China had been fighting for supremacy in Korea, and Japan had won the day, and had thus come into unfriendly competition with Russia, who in pursuance of her imaginary claims on Manchuria was now seeking a preponderating influence in the affairs of the peninsula. She had been negotiating for the acquisition of Musambo, as a convenient station for her fleet midway between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and it became plain to Japan that her success, and its inevitable consequence—Russia's establishment of a chain of fortresses all along her western coast—would render Japan practically powerless in the

event of Russia's next step being directed against her. That such was her intention Russia made little attempt to conceal; having formed an incorrect idea of the true character of Japan's military and naval strength and conceiving that, as in the case of China, Japan would on the first threat of active hostilities quietly submit in the face of the advanced warlike preparations of her gigantic neighbour.

What followed needs little recapitulation. Japan saw that to yield to Russia's demands meant her own emasculation as a nation, and this she was not prepared to take into consideration. Russia's responsible ministers saw too that they had been underestimating the military power of Japan, and had practically come to an agreement very much to the advantage of Russia. But the Tsar's irregular advisers, Alexeiev and Besabre, now, at the last moment turned the tables. The offer of Japan was rejected, and nothing remained but war. Under the circumstances Japan lost not a moment, and within the next twenty-four hours actual hostilities had been commenced. It had been Russia's favourite policy to be hitherto invariably the first in the field; and the case of Sinope warned Japan what she might expect in such an event. The cases in the present instance were reversed, and Japan had the advantage of striking the first blow.

Now in all this Russia had no ground for complaint. What Japan did she would have herself done, had she been ready. The fact was she was not ready; and hence Japan had all through the war the advantage. But the lesson that Japan then learnt she has not forgotten, and that is, always to be prepared for eventualities. It is difficult to see what grounds for complaint Mr. Losoff, and others like him, can find in this. After all, in the interests of peace, it is the wisest course for each nation to adopt, not only in its own interest, but in that of the world at large; and it is not difficult to see that the present unrest in Europe is due far more to the unpreparedness of the western nations holding out a temptation to adventurous spirits, than to any real aggressive intentions on the part of Austria and Germany.

A branch of the International Banking Corporation has just been opened at Peking.

The s.s. *Tsimahi*, which arrived in port on Sunday, brought fifty deportees from the Dutch East Indies.

Mr. A. V. Tonjiline, who has been attached to the Russian Legation in Peking, has been appointed Consul at Foochow.

Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., of Manila, have been awarded the contract to furnish the U. S. Army with 6,000 barrels of cement.

We are informed that no date has yet been fixed for the conference of the Commissioners appointed to delimitate the boundary of Macao.

Last week only two cases of plague occurred in the Colony. No other case of communicable disease was notified during the week. Yet Singapore has just declared Hongkong a plague-infected port.

It is announced that President Taft, in pursuance of the new policy of commercial expansion in the Far East, has decided to send Mr. Nagel, Secretary for Commerce, on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China.

A native appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. A policeman caught him in the act of attempting to steal through a barred window. He was sent to jail for three weeks.

Captain Thomas J. Parry, commanding Collier No. 3 Quartermaster's Department, Manila, last week accidentally fell down the companionway leading into his quarters on the ship, sustaining a fracture at the base of the skull, resulting in his death.

The Japanese Government is reported to have ordered the weavers of Nishijin, Kioto, to make a large piece of ornamental brocade, which it is their intention to contribute to the Peacock Palace founded by Mr. Carnegie at The Hague. The cost of the proposed contribution is about £6,000.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th July, 1909, shows that of non-Chinese there were 451 to the Library and 211 to the Museum, and of Chinese 307 to the former and 2,542 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 758 persons and the Museum by 2,753.

In view of the apparent cessation of the anti-Japanese boycott in China the principal Japanese dealers in marine products at Yokohama arranged to invite the leading Chinese merchants to Tonosawa, Hakone, recently to hold a social gathering for the purpose of improving relations between Japanese and Chinese merchants.

An article on the Viceregal changes, the N.C. *Daily News* says—"If we in Shanghai mistrust the wisdom of sending Yuan Shih-kai to the extremely difficult Viceregalty of Canton, it must be admitted that we have ample cause, although among the Chinese his Excellency's reputation is believed to stand high." Yuan was formerly Taotai at Shanghai.

The result of the proceedings against Mr. C. F. Dixen, solicitor, is that he is suspended from practising in the Supreme Court of Hongkong for three years. The order will not be recorded until his appeal to the Privy Council against the findings of the Court have been heard. The text of the judgments delivered by Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, will be found on page 3.

American "Independence Day" was officially observed in Hongkong yesterday, the 5th inst. On Sunday, the 4th inst., only the Manila liner *Tean* and a steamer at the Standard Oil Co.'s depot dressed ship, but yesterday, bunting was displayed with the usual profusion on H.B.M.'s receiving ship *Tamar*, on the German cruiser *Itlis*, on the two Portuguese cruisers and on the two Chinese gunboats in port, as well as on the American cruiser. Captain Mitchell-Taylor A.D.C., yesterday called at the American Consulate-General, to pay the respects of H.E. the Governor.

A sad drowning fatality occurred at Wanchai on Saturday. Two Chinese schoolboys went into the harbour to bathe near the Wanchai Sanitary Office, and while sporting in the water both got beyond their depth. One was drowned before the arrival of assistance. The other was rescued just in time by a native boatman, and was landed on the Fraya when Inspector Kerr was passing. The Inspector, after rendering first aid, caused the youth to be removed to No. 2 Station where he was kept until he had recovered.

The N.C. *Daily News* states that the bulk of the work which the Haungpu Conservancy Board began to do two years ago at Gough Island and Woosung is now virtually accomplished. Our contemporary incidentally mentions that with all the real success that has been attained so far, it cannot be forgotten that the work was taken in hand without a proper estimate of its total cost, and that while the remaining funds may suffice to complete the works at Gough Island and Woosung, our contemporary understands that the whole scheme of operations must extend much farther than that.

Another Langkat case is now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. Miss Mehanes Tuckey is claiming damages from Mr. R. S. F. McBain, for wrongfully and negligently allowing certain information acquired by him in the course of his business as a director and general agent of the Mattachappi Tot-Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat, Ltd., to be privately communicated to or to be obtained by certain persons other than the plaintiff and the general body of shareholders in the said company prior to the same being published to the said general body of shareholders whereby the plaintiff was damaged to the extent of Tls. 55,000.

## THE ESCAPED PRISONER.

The "Jack Shepherd" of Hongkong has not yet been recaptured, but a little more light has been thrown on the story of his escape. We understand that he succeeded in scaling the jail wall with the aid of his blanket, which he tore into strips to make a rope. He left his coat behind, departing from the prison in a pair of jail trousers. Once outside the wall, it appears that he immediately made for the higher levels, where he decided to steal some clothing. The first that offered was some ladies' underwear, which he appropriated and proceeded on his way, secreting his jail trousers in the bush near Robinson Road. In the western district he attempted to steal a suit of clothing, but was arrested by an Indian constable. The constable, however, was induced to hand his prisoner over to another Chinese, being persuaded that this man was a lunatic. It now appears that he was a friend of the prisoner, for the latter has again escaped, and being such a slippery customer, it is doubtful if he will give the police another opportunity of arresting him. There were thirteen previous convictions against the man, six of which were for returning from banishment.

## DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A Chinese gentleman recently returned from the Philippines made a determined attempt to commit suicide on Sunday. He was found in the evening by a contractor on a vacant piece of ground between Circular Street and Des Vaux Road West with his throat cut. As soon as the contractor found the man he blew a police whistle, which was answered by Constable Clark, and just as the policeman appeared on the scene the would-be suicide, who was weak from loss of blood, made a final effort to complete his task. He succeeded in lifting the razor which was lying on the ground by his side, and was about to draw it across his throat again when his hand was stayed by the constable.

The man was immediately removed to hospital, but his recovery is doubtful, as the self-inflicted gashes were very deep ones, and he lost a considerable quantity of blood.

## A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday five Chinese, four men and a woman, were proceeded against for kidnapping five boys from Canton and offering them for sale in the Colony. When the defendants arrived here they are alleged to have taken the children to 39, First Street and 79, Second Street. Then two of the boys were taken on the s.s. *Tai Ping* to be removed to Chinese Territory, but they complained to the steamer's master, and the defendants were arrested. Another youngster, who said he was being taken to a ship, complained to an Indian constable. The constable rescued him, but the man escaped. The hearing of the charge was adjourned.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH PERSIA.

LONDON, July 5th.

A Russian circular to the Powers declares that in view of the failure of the Anglo-Russian measures to realise reforms and prevent the advance of revolutionaries to Teheran, it has been decided by the Government of Russia to send troops from Baku to Emzeli to protect Russian and other foreign subjects, but the troops will not advance at present beyond Kazvin. Their further advance depends on the course of events.

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE TEA DUTY.

LONDON, July 5th.

The United States Senate has deleted from the Revised Tariff the tax on tea and coffee.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 5th.

General Botha is now on the way to England to open negotiations with the Chartered Company for the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in United South Africa, the Transvaal compensating the Company.

A Bulawayo paper states that a compensation of twenty million pounds will be offered.

## CHILIAN INTERESTS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, July 5th.

Chile has appointed a Minister to Japan.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 5th July.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

## BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Mr. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro, appeared for the appellants in the appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action between the Po On firm and Chan Kwan Shan in favour of the plaintiff. His contention was that the decision was wrong in fact and in law. Sir Henry Berkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. S. Dickson, represented the respondents.

This was the case in which the plaintiff had a relative who desired to go to America and only got as far as Shanghai, which came before the Court at the beginning of May.

After hearing the evidence their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 5th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the E. and N.E. coasts of China and risen moderately over the Upper Yangtze.

A shallow depression is moving Eastwards over the Lower Yangtze Valley.

Pressure is relatively low also over the middle and Western parts of the China Sea. It remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan.

Light or moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S.E. and E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (\*)

Formosa Channel ..... Variable winds, light or moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks ..... Same as No. 1

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau ..... Same as No. 1

Hongkong & Hainan ..... Same as No. 1

(\*) S.E. and E. winds, light or moderate; fair to showery.

## THE BEACON HILL TUNNEL DISASTER.

## DEATH BY MISADVENTURE.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C.  
6th Ed. Lieber's.  
P.G. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. S. R.  
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd INTERPRETER at the SUPREME COURT. Salary commencing at \$360, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given.

A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st OCTOBER, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [930]

## WANTED.

A COMPRADEORE for a well known Local Firm of Export and Import Merchants. Good Salary and Commission given to a competent Man. Security required. Apply in writing, with credentials and stating qualifications, to—

GOLDRING, BARLOW AND MORRELL,  
Solicitors,  
10, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1909. [931]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.  
Leading Articles:  
Hongkong and the Opium Question.  
Chinese Fines.  
The Situation in China.  
Shipping "Ring."  
Missionaries of Empire.  
On the Fulfilment of Prophecy.  
The Chinese Post Office.  
Random Reflections.  
Hongkong News.  
The Canton Self-Government Society.  
Poyetting Macao.  
Canton News.  
European's Supposed Suicide.  
A Sensational Rumour.  
Escape from Victoria Jail.  
Hongkong Legislative Council.  
The New Territories.  
Hongkong Fire Brigade.  
Piracy in British Waters.  
The Hongkong Volunteer Corps.  
The Fortifying Cat Show.  
Capture of Pirates at Macao.  
Victoria Recreation Club.  
Commercial Intelligence.  
Ingrao—The Summer Capital of the Philippines.  
The Hongkong University Project.  
Shipping Notes.  
Licensing Court.  
Notes from Japan.  
Hongkong Plague Statistics.  
Emigration and Immigration.  
Mr. Willard D. Straight.  
Supreme Court.  
The Fire at Wan Point.  
Bathing Fatality.  
Retirement of a Popular Official.  
Ladies' Whist Drive at Kowloon.  
Copper Mining in China.  
Friction Between the Chinese and Japanese Courts.  
A Japanese Polar Expedition.  
Another Opium Eject.  
A Cry from Chinatown.  
Human Hair Trade.  
Dr. Morrison and the Japanese Press.  
H. E. Tang Shao-Yi on Currency.  
Germans v. Japanese at Hankow.  
Admiral Lambton and the Bacon Letters.  
Chinese Post Office and the Foreign Administrations.  
The South Manchurian Railway.  
Company Meeting:  
Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd.  
The Trade of Hongkong.  
Official Summer Mecca of the Philippines.  
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.  
For Eastern Telegrams.  
Commercial.  
Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.  
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage 82.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1909.

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
NEW EDITION  
Enlarged to 1,800 Pages.

THOROUGHLY REVISED  
Fascicule 1. (296 pages) will be ready for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers £5.50, payable on delivery of Fascicule 1.

Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application:  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
863]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are instructed to reinvest \$150,000 in Local Mortgages: Full particulars of Securities offered should be submitted to—

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors.  
Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [854]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.  
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.  
Hongkong 1st April, 1909. [848]

## INTIMATIONS

E. S. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling within the Colony (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross, and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for and during the term hereinafter expressed, in conformity with, and subject to the Ordinances in that behalf provided, and to the following conditions and stipulations:—

1. That the said monthly sum of \$— shall, during the said term, be paid regularly in advance to the Colonial Treasurer and without demand on the first day of each calendar month, the first of such payments being made on the 1st day of March, 1910.

2. That the Grantee shall have no Raw Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office, and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, shall not draw more than nine hundred chests of Raw Opium in each completed year of the Farm; and that if any prepared opium is imported into the Colony by the Grantee an equivalent deduction shall be made in the number of chests of Raw Opium drawn by the Grantee.

3. That the Grantee shall not part with any Opium in the raw state either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for smoking.

4. That the Grantee shall not grant to any person any licence to boil or prepare Opium.

5. That the Grantee shall have only one establishment for boiling and preparing Opium; such establishment to be approved by the Governor.

6. That the Governor shall be at liberty at any time to depute such person or persons as he may think fit to supervise the boiling and preparation of Opium in the boiling establishment.

7. That the Grantee shall not have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887), elsewhere than in his boiling establishment, and shall not have in his possession or under his control any Raw Opium other than that covered by a removal permit authorizing the conveyance of such Raw Opium to such establishment.

8. That the breach of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

9. That the breach of any of the provisions of the Raw Opium Ordinance, 1887, or of the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, or of any rules or regulations made thereunder or of any of the above conditions or stipulations shall involve the liability to a forfeiture of the grant and of the security deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

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16. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

17. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderor a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council, and the Grantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.

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54.

## BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000  
PAID-UP 562,000  
RESERVE FUND 250,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 12 months 4 per cent.  
For 6 " 3½ " per cent.  
For 3 " 2½ " per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

## BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:—  
STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000  
SILVER \$14,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. W. J. GREGGON—Chairman,  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,  
J. W. Bandow, Esq. E. Shellin, Esq.  
E. G. Barrett, Esq. R. Sheppard, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. H. A. Siobs, Esq.  
W. Helms, Esq. H. A. W. Shadie, Esq.  
C. R. Lenzenmair, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [20]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

**T**HE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSEANKE (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Fl. 2,200,517.37 (\$183,576)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DEACON BANK,  
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4½ per annum.  
6 do. 3½ " do.  
3 do. 3½ " do.C. WOLDRINGH, Manager,  
No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26]THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000  
Reserve Fund Yen 1,320,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Kobe Taiwan  
Amoy Nagasaki Tamsui  
Aiping Tschonkiang  
Kesinggung Shanghai Tokyo  
Swatow Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [694]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000,  
= about Mex. \$7,222,222RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000  
= about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 50 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL &amp; COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money. Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " 4 " do.  
For 3 " 3 " do.No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [643]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

(HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, Teektau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and KOENIGLICHE SEEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK.

S. BLEICHROEDER BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BANK FUER HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE.

ROBERT WARSCHAUER &amp; CO. MINDENSOHN &amp; CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &amp; SOHNE JACOB S. H. STERN

NOERDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. &amp; CO., Koen.

BAVARIISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS: MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SON.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24]

新外中港香 C H U N G N G O I S A N P O (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10a, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

## BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.

There are agreements prepared and settled by solicitors, elaborately worded and grimly ingrossed, which men enter into deliberately and after careful consideration. There are agreements made by merchants and traders in the way of their business, sober matters of everyday experience, evidenced by letter or memorandum or the old-fashioned "marlort pony." And there is one agreement occurring as a sub rosa once in a lifetime, which is entered into at a thoughtless age, in an impulsive moment, amid emotional surroundings—a contract which on one side is often a matter of surprise and unpreparedness and on the other is brought to a point by music, moonlight, sequestered corners, and suchlike stimulating influences and surroundings.

These are all contracts in the eyes of the law, and alike punishable in the breach thereof. Look it at another way.

There are contracts wherein the law exacts of the parties what it calls *ubi sunt fidei—the very utmost candour and disclosure of material facts*. If you desire to insure your life and in response to the printed inquiries feel it unnecessary to mention what your grandfather really died of, your widow may hereafter find she has grounds of complaint against you as well as against the insurance company.

So with the great majority of contracts, although there is the wholesome rule "caveat emptor," which means that you need not point out the dry rot in your house or mention the capricious temper of the horse you are selling, there are rules which help the buyer towards getting what he wants. The bulk must be equal to the sample, for instance, and if goods are ordered for specified purpose, that is implied warranty that they are fit for that purpose.

The contract for marriage stands alone in being exempt from any conditions of this sort. No artifice or trap, scarcely any deception or misrepresentation, affords a defense to an action for breach of promise of marriage. It may weigh with the jury and reduce the damages, but it will not get you off. Consider it more closely.

"It was at a dance, I had had champagne, I was excited. We sat in the conservatory, there were violets in her hair; I was teaching her palmistry when her mother came up."

An explanation, young man, that may be more than adequate, but as an excuse it will not avail you. So long as you are twenty-one, no matter how green and unsophisticated, it is a binding contract. If you care for poetry you will find that Robert Browning has expressed better than I can what will probably be your views on the situation.

"I find that her father has fits, and that she herself was for two years in a lunatic asylum."

No matter. You have made a binding contract to enter into what looks like a very undesirable family circle.

Or try another ploy:—

"I am an old and ailing and ill-tempered. I squint and am handy-legged. I was infatuated to believe she loved me, and now know that it is my money she was after."

"It is legitimate to marry for money," the law will reply, and the fact that you are not loved will not enable you to wriggle out of your engagement.

There was a man once who pleaded that the excitement of matrimony might cause his death, and that the doctors had told her so. "But he may have wished to be your widow," replied judge, as he handed the question of damages over to the jury.

Upon the whole, we must be thankful that the law contents itself with awarding damages, and does not enforce specific performance of an agreement to marry.

Do not think from what has been written that any condemnation of the right to bring an action for breach of promise is intended. True, there have been judges who advocated the abolition of the right, and there are other nations who sneer at the English idea of measuring literary affections and expressing them in terms of cash. As a matter of fact, there is a very prosaic and pecuniary side to this romantic business of courtship. Engagements are usually more or less matters of impulse. It is not cynical to say that if there were more deliberation there would be fewer engagements. But from the community's point of view, so long as people do get married, the actual pairing is a matter of indifference. "Sort yourselves afterwards," as the clergymen said at the plural wedding when the couples before the altar got mixed. This very impulsiveness is a useful element in the State's welfare, and it would not be right to allow it to be made an excuse for fickleness.

The man usually puts it very delicately when he breaks it off. "I find I have mistaken my feelings towards you. " "The wrong to bestow the hand where the heart can never be"—or words to that effect—in a letter, the composition of which suggests the burning of much midnight oil and the assistance of a confidential female friend. And after that he thinks that a girl of any fine feeling should content herself with a "virginian-like" attitude, and, at any rate, revolt from the idea of dragging the details of such a tender business into the brutal atmosphere of the law court. Hump!

Just look at the prosaic aspect of the thing. Say the engagement began when the parties were twenty-five years of age, and is broken off at thirty. As things go in this unequal world the man is then, from almost any point of view, more eligible than he was at the commencement. The girl—well, to put it rather brutally—"the bloom is off the rye." He has captured her virgin fancy and monopolized her best years. Once or twice a week, for five years, he had been to see her, driving off other men, burning the gas in the drawing-room, and consuming quantities of refreshments at her father's expense. After all of which some people think it should be sufficient for him to say in effect, "I have mistaken my sentiments towards you. Kindly return the ring, brooch, lippins, tea service, and the like, and Keats which I gave you. I shall always thank you as a lady who would have been glad to marry me."

If a lady in these circumstances feels that pecuniary damages would be a consolation to her, surely she is entitled to have them. Withal, however, it is often a sorry business, and it seems a pity it cannot be adjusted upon finer or more decorous lines. There is a want of reticence about the practice. There is a tendency of every one in court to import into the case a sort of ghastly humour.

Even the plaintiff is usually willing to go further than is really necessary. The letters for instance, Mariana, you remember, Rising, from her bosom drew.

Old letters, breathing of her worth. But one cannot imagine Mariana handing them to a swindling barrister to be read to a grinning jury and subsequently to appear in the evening newspapers.

Men hate writing letters—unless they can dictate them. And that is obviously impossible with love letters. You may take it, therefore, madam, with your new-born and wholly natural suspicion of the other sex, that no matter how peridious the wretch may have proved, he really meant it at the time. Those adjectival compositions wherein fervent protestations and split infinitives are found in about equal proportions,

expressed pitifully enough his genuine feelings. And it does not really help you to have them read in court! (Ex.)

## PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Addressing a gathering on Decoration Day at Gettysburg, President Taft made the following observations with regard to the regular Army:

"To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the Civil War we owe the opening up of the entire Western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads, have never been fully recognized by our people, and the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by the Congress or the Nation.

"To-day, as a result of the Spanish War, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, in Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the independence of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular Army to a larger force than ever before, but not larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than in the early years of the Republic. It should not be reduced."

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one. Under conditions of modern warfare it has become a highly technical one and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose to have such a nucleus as a regular Army, is that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purposes of the Government in crises likely to arise other than war."

"At West Point we have been able to prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained to officer an army, and numerous enough at the opening of the Civil War to give able commanders to both sides of that unfortunate strife."

"On the side of the North many of the officers were drafted to command the volunteer troops from the states, while the regular Army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, was increased to about 25,000 during its first year. More than half this army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. This does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the regular Army whose blood stained this historic field, and whose sacrifices made the Union victory possible."

"With my intimate knowledge of the regular Army, their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men, I have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the Nation should have in its regular Army, and to dedicate this monument to the predecessors of the present regular Army, on a field on which they won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the Nation which they served."

"They had not the local associations, they had not the friends and neighbours of the volunteer forces to set to it that their deeds of valour were properly recorded and the value of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and Congressional action, and they have now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm retrospect of the war as it was to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work in the saving of the country which they wrought here."

"All honour to the regular Army of the United States. Never in its history has it a stain upon its escutcheon."

## MENACE OF THE EAST.

## LORD CURZON'S WARNING ON INDIAN SEDITION.

Lord Curzon addressed a grave warning to the statesmen of Britain and India recently in a speech at the Royal Colonial Institute, where he presided at a lecture on "Indian Aspirations" given by Sir Bamfyl

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 5th July—Shanghai 1st July, General C. M. S. N. Co.  
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,104, T. Seruga, 5th July—Swatow 4th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha  
CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,413, W. E. Sawyer, 4th July—Hongkong 2nd July, Coal-Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
JACOB DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 623, A. Hansen, 5th July—Hoihow 4th July, General—Johes & Co.  
KAIFONG, British str., 987, C. Lindbergh, 5th July—Cobh 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,053, Picknell, 5th July—Manila 3rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
RUCHI, British str., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 5th July—Manila 3rd July, General—Shewen, Tonnes & Co.  
SCANDIA, German str., 4,800, van Döhren, 5th July—Fuchow 3rd July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.  
SENECA, British str., 3,171, W. Grimes, 5th July—Shanghai 1st July, General—Standard Oil Co.  
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, T. Sugi, 5th July—Amoy 2nd, Amoy 3rd and Swatow, 4th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,816, T. Sekine, 5th July—Melbourne via Sydney 9th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, W. Fraser, 4th July—Shanghai 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

5th July.

Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.  
Freya, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
Halvard, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
Karlberg, German str., for Pakhoi.  
Mondson Maru, Japanese str., for Mikko.  
Touraine, French str., for Europe, &c.  
Yatshing, British str., for Foochow.  
Yingchow, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

5th July.

MACHEW, German str., for Bangkok.  
TJILIWONG, Dutch str., for Batavia.  
TJIMAMI, Dutch str., for Swatow.  
YUNNAN, British str., for Amoy.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Yingchow reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout.  
The British str. Kaifong reports: Experienced light Northerly to N.N.W. wind, slight S.W. swell and fine weather.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 5th.

ABERDEEN DOCK—Hailan, Freya, H.M.S. Hardy, Haiphong, Vorwarts, Maori King.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—  
TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Hangchow, Chenhua, Phraung, Simonian.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA  
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY  
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean and Aegean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao (Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

## THE Steamship

"CAERI," Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at NOON. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE," Capt. W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th July. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR SHANGHAI NA ISAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

The attention of passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with electric fans in staterooms and refrigerating machinery. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 5th July, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "SEGURA," Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery and Electric Fans in Staterooms. Doctor and stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw," together with the number denoting the section.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

## SECTIONS.

P. & O. S. N. Co. ....  
P. & O. S. N. Co. ....  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....  
MELOCHE & CO. ....  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ....  
NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....  
NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....  
NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....  
TOYO KIERS KAISHA ....  
MELCHERS & CO. ....  
SANDER, WIELER & CO. ....  
SHEWAN TOME & CO. ....  
ARNHOLD, KARRER & CO. ....  
CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....  
CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ....  
NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....  
NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....  
DOWELL & CO. LTD. ....  
On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.  
On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 21st inst., at Noon.  
On 30th Aug., at Noon.  
On 14th inst., at Noon.  
About 27th inst.  
About 13th inst.  
On 10th Aug.,  
On 14th inst., at 6 P.M.  
On 24th inst., at 6 P.M.  
On 31st inst.  
To-day, at 4 P.M.  
On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 29th inst.  
On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.  
On 19th inst., at Noon.  
On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 21st inst., at Noon.  
On 6th Aug., at Noon.  
On 11th inst., at D'light  
To-morrow, at 8 P.M.  
9th inst., at 5 P.M.  
To-morrow, at Noon.  
On 30th inst., at 5 P.M.  
On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 8th inst., at Noon.  
About 9th inst.  
To-day, at Noon.  
On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.  
On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.  
About 8th inst.  
On 11th inst., at D'light  
On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 18th inst., at D'light  
About 20th inst.  
On 20th inst.  
On 30th inst., at Noon.  
Quick despatch.  
To-morrow, at 10 A.M.  
On 11th inst., at 10 A.M.  
On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 11th inst., at 2 P.M.  
On 9th inst., at 2 P.M.  
Today, at 3 P.M.  
On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.  
On 10th inst., at Noon.  
On 13th inst., at Noon.  
To-day, at 3 P.M.  
On 16th inst., at Noon.  
Quick despatch.

TO BE DESPATCHED

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ASSAYE	Brit. str. ....	—	O. Jones, R. N.E. ....	P. & O. S. N. Co. ....	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Brit. str. ....	—	G. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E. ....	P. & O. S. N. Co. ....	About 14th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SEGURA	Brit. str. ....	k. w.	Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, MARSELLES & HAMBURG &c.	ISTRIA	Gov. str. ....	k. w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....	On 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SAMBIA	Gov. str. ....	k. w.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BEASILIA	Swed. str. ....	k. w.	v. Dahmen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....	Middle of July.
HAVRE, COPIENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Gov. str. ....	k. w.	Sachs	MELOCHE & CO. ....	Tuesday.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Gov. str. ....	k. w.	A. Christian	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ....	On 4th Aug.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SEGOVIA	Fr. str. ....	k. w.	W. O. Tyers	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	To-day.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	TOUREAN	Jap. str. ....	k. w.	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....	On 4th Aug.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	BIRGO MARU	Jap. str. ....	k. w.	J. Bandermann	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....	To-day, at 1 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	CARDIGANSHIRE	Jap. str. ....	k. w.	P. Glurgoovich	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ....	To-morrow, at Daylight.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str. ....	k. w.	D. Lenz	NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....	About 12th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str. ....	k. w.	L. Dawson	TOYO KIERS KAISHA ....	On 21st inst., at D'light
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	YORKE	Am. str. ....	k. w.	T. Sekine	MELCHERS & CO. ....	On 30th Aug., at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	ST. PATRICK	Brit. str. ....	1 m.	W. J. Davies	SANDER, WIELER & CO. ....	On 14th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	WE SH PEINCE	Brit. str. ....	2 m.	C. H. Butler	SHEWAN TOME & CO. ....	About 27th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Jap. str. ....	—	T. Sekine	ARNHOLD, KARRER & CO. ....	On 10th Aug.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	D. Lenz	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	On 14th inst., at 6 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ FREDERICK	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Mooney	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. ....	On 24th inst., at 6 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ....	On 31st inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	B. B. H. Snow	NIPON YUSHIN KAISHA ....	To-day, at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. V. Binzer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	R. A. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 29th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.E.	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ....	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	B. B. H. Snow	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ....	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	B. B. H. Snow	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	B. B. H. Snow	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ....	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 20th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ....	On 30th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ....	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	Douglas LAFRAK & CO. ....	On 11th inst., at 2 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	Douglas LAFRAK & CO. ....	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	Douglas LAFRAK & CO. ....	Today, at 3 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	PRINZ ERNST	Jap. str. ....	—	F. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. ....	On 10th inst., at Noon.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Tsimba Maru, with the French Mail of the 11th instant, left Singapore on Thursday, the 1st inst., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 1st May.

The Delta, with the English mail of the 11th instant, left Singapore on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 7.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 3 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 11th May, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the air-sea route on the 2nd June, and for despatch overland on the 9th June.

TO:	P.M.R.	DATE
Hohow and Pathol.	Halford	Tuesday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Dufour	Tuesday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Foochow and Shanghai	Yatching	Tuesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 6th,

Europe, &c., India via Tukioor.

Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).

Batavia, Amoy and Foochow.

Macao, Singapore, Fuzhou and Canton.

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

Swatow, Amoy, Anping and Taku.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

Macau, Keelung, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai.

Kobe and Yokohama.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tsantin.

Macau, Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, Surabaya and Macassar.

Shanghai.

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Swatow, Amoy, Anping and Taku.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

Macau, Keelung, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai.

Kobe and Yokohama.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tsantin.

Macau, Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, Surabaya and Macassar.

Shanghai.

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